

THE RIO NEWS.

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VOL. XXI.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5TH, 1895.

NUMBER 10

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PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

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Portable Railways,
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31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correo, 391.

Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General,
No. 8, Travessa D. Manoel, as to death or whereabouts of
the following:

COHEN, or RAPOPORT, LEAH; when last heard of (Au-
gust, 1894) was in Ribeirão Preto.

BONDIN, ANTONIO GABRIEL,

do. ANTONIO FRANCISCO,

do. THERESA; formerly residing at Rua Passo
da Paty, Niteroi, and S. Vicente de Paula, Estado de
Rio de Janeiro.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th February 1895.

C. F. Ansell,
Acting British Consul General.

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Jules Robin & Co.	218,388
Otard, Dupuy & Co.	32,705
J. Denis, Hy, Mounié & Co.	129,408
Pinct, Castillon & Co.	109,334
Planat & Co.	103,389
Renault & Co.	98,731
Boutellou & Co.	94,413
Imbert & Co.	71,364
Th. Hine & Co.	60,858
Barnett & Elchagaray.	66,405
G. Martineau.	57,340
F. Courvoisier & Courlier Frères.	57,159
Tricoche & Co.	56,579
Comandon & Co.	55,539
La Grande Marque.	46,127
J. Duret & Co.	36,943
Dubois Frères & Cagnion.	36,198
Société Centrale.	32,705
E. Remy, Martin & Co.	30,977
J. Rizat.	29,745
Augier Frères & Co.	28,231
Riviere Gardat & Co.	27,278
Other Shippers.	1,266,661
TOTAL	4,248,900

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Rio de Janeiro.

From The Review of the River Plate, Feb. 18th.

THE ADVERSE VERDICT.

President Cleveland's decision upon the boundary
question between Argentina and Brazil has given
us an opportunity of gauging the depth of real
generosity and nobility of feeling possessed by the
Argentine nation, by noting the spirit and manner
in which the people have accepted the adverse
verdict.

And we are glad to be able to place on record
that, on the whole, both Brazilians and Argentines
having behaved in a dignified and friendly manner
the former by restricting to very moderate limits
their paeans of victory, and showing quite an un-
usual amount of tenderness for the feelings of their
opponents, the latter by accepting the verdict as
final, and congratulating both themselves and their
rivals upon the removal of the last vestige of any
cause for ill-feeling or resentment between them.

Some discordant notes have, however, been
struck, as was perhaps to be expected, notably by
a daily contemporary whose bad taste has allowed
him to go so far as to insinuate that President
Cleveland's verdict was biased by the fact that the
commercial relations between the United States
and Brazil are more important than between that
country and Argentina, and by "the venal and
egoistic judgment which characterises North
American diplomacy in matters of this kind."

For an Argentine contemporary to accuse any
other nation of venality or egotism is indeed a case
of the pot calling the kettle black, these being
notoriously the besetting sins of his own country-
men, and we can only classify as evidence of the
most intense and unlimited ill-breeding the insin-
uation that President Cleveland was guided by
anything but the spirit of the highest and most
honorable impartiality in arriving at his final
decision upon a question, the arbitration of which
came to him in virtue of his office, as a heritage
from his predecessor.

Fortunately for the honor and dignity of the
Argentine nation the feeling of the majority of
educated Argentines, far from being in sympathy
with that expressed by the contemporary in ques-
tion, is that, if any error was committed with
respect to the 1,200 leagues of unpopulated ter-
ritory which is now Brazilian *de jure*, as it has been
all along *de facto*, it was in submitting the matter
to arbitration at all, instead of gracefully yielding
the point long ago in accordance with the treaties
of 1750 and 1777.

In *La Nación* of 9th inst. is published a com-
munication over the signature of C. A. Aldao,
which deals exhaustively with the question, and
the perusal of which we warmly recommend to
those who desire to understand the dispute which
is now happily and honorably settled, and nobody
who takes the trouble to look into the matter in-
telligently will fail to endorse the writer's dictum
that "any man of honor to whom the case was
submitted would have decided as did President
Cleveland."

This is the conviction of educated Argentines
who are above the meanness of quarrelling with
the judge after the verdict has been given, or of
throwing mud at the diplomatist to whom the
defence of Argentina's interests had been entrusted,
because that verdict was against us.

It is at any rate a matter for mutual congratulation
that all cause for dispute between Brazil and
Argentina has now disappeared, and we hope that
all pending boundary questions with neighboring
nations may be as bloodlessly and honorably
settled.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

POSTOFFICE ADDRESS:—Caixa 360.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 5th, 1895.

WE regret to note that the protest of the coffee exporters, which appeared in our last issue, has had no other effect than to confirm the schemes of the *guia* speculators. The minister of finance and the representatives of the states of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro have combined upon an arrangement by which the interests of the speculators are to be protected. The custom-house will therefore continue to exact *guias* until those outstanding are exhausted, and then we presume something else will be done. In the meantime the whole 11 per cent will be collected on the coffee now coming in, plus the 4 per cent *guia*, plus the premiums the speculators are able to "squeeze" out of the exports. The business is clearly a swindle, and we can not understand how the minister of finance has been deceived by it. No one is unaware of the fact that under this arrangement coffee will be paying export duties twice, and but few are ignorant of the fact that the imposition is being carried out wholly in the interests of a syndicate of speculators who have secured all the *guias* in the market. The open protection of this syndicate is not only irregular and scandalous, but it is giving rise to charges not at all creditable to the reputation of the officials concerned. It is clearly impossible to overlap the two methods of collecting the export duty without confusion and loss. The honest, common-sense method would have been for the two states to take up all outstanding *guias* on a certain date, returning the money received on them. The new method would then have had a fair start, and there would have been no confusion. The Brazilian official, however, never pays back a tax if he can help it, and would plunge the treasury into a labyrinth of difficulties rather than do so. And so he will try to liquidate the old system in conjunction with the new, notwithstanding the fact that it will cause endless confusion and heavy loss. To protect a few speculators, they will treat most unjustly a class of men who are bringing millions into the country every year. Brazil is practically dependent upon its coffee industry; without it the government could not continue on present lines a single year. And yet, they are willing to overtax the product, and to treat the men who buy it with scant courtesy, simply because they think that the foreigner is paying the bill. But it is a long road which has no turn. The high prices which coffee has yielded during the past few years—prices which are augmented, be it understood, by the taxes and charges imposed upon it in this market—is encouraging the development of coffee planting all over the world. In Mexico, Africa, Borneo and south-eastern Asia new districts are being opened, and in Java and Ceylon many old planters are again turning their attention to its production. The greediness of the Brazilian tax-gatherer is sure to prejudice his own returns sooner or later. It remains to be noted that the compromise agreed upon has not yet been ratified by the two state governments affected, and it may transpire that it will yet fall through. Should it be confirmed, however, the coffee merchants ought to contest it in the courts. Paying a duty twice is a matter to which no one ought to consent.

AN unfortunate traveller, to whom patience and long suffering are among the cardinal virtues, wants us to say something against the sanitary precautions enforced at Porto das Caixas. But what can we say? There is a newspaper born epidemic of *cholera do paiz* at Campos and in various neighboring places. It is a weak, half-witted little epidemic, vindictive enough to punish those who stuff themselves with the half-ripened fruits of this sodden season, but merciful enough to spare us all the penalties we so richly deserve. It is an epidemic which has spread here and there without any traceable means of infection, and has failed to appear where the opportunities were best for its propagation. If it is cholera, then all the world, except the fools, knows that its germs are conveyed in food and water, or by persons actually in contact with the sick. The cholera germ is not a gas, nor has it wings, nor does it leap upon the unsuspecting traveller who chances to pass near its dwelling-place. With the *cholera do paiz*, however, it is quite different. It is a plague of most malignant origin. It is governed by no scientific laws, and it is amenable to no ordinary scientific treatment. Observation and study are useless, for it changes its form and attributes as often as its inventors desire. It revels in the closely packed boxes of passengers who flit by on frightened express trains; it takes up its abode on the roofs, sides and floors of railway coaches, and in the clothing of the passengers themselves. And it takes to the woods, like its patron saint, every time a man appears armed with a squirt gun. It is a strange little sprite—this Brazilian *cholera*; Dr. Koch would never be able to recognize it. And yet, according to our informant, it is playing sad havoc with the good people who come over from Campos for a breath of fresh air. At Porto das Caixas they are "hung up" for two or three hours, where they are disinfected, fumigated, washed, aired, insulted, abused, and made to feel that cholera can not be half so bad as its prevention. One of the experiences through which they must go, is worthy of record. They are driven into large waiting rooms, where they are compelled to strip to the skin. A towel is given them to hide their blushes, and then their clothes are taken away to the oven for a roasting. A half hour, or more, are they compelled to wait in this unpleasant predicament, before their clothes are returned to them, limp, soiled, stained and rumpled. And you must treat your tormentors with signal courtesy all the time, or dire penalties will surely follow. If a lady receives a pair of trousers, a linen coat and a soft hat, she must put them on and compliment the attendant, or she will run the risk of being locked up in one of Vespasiano's refrigerators as a *sebastianista*. The *Paiz* and the sanitary authorities never make mistakes.

THE Uruguayan government having failed to thoroughly investigate the complaints against the Flores Island quarantine station, and the government of Brazil having failed to provide the accessories admitted to be necessary at Ilha Grande, we desire to again call attention to the need of concerted action against these abuses among the commercial nations of the world. As we have before said, quarantine is almost the last obstruction to free intercourse between nations which has not been placed under the control of international laws. It is almost the last penalty which one nation inflicts upon the citizens of another without incurring responsibilities for the injuries committed. Until lately it has been universally believed that quarantine is the only means available to prevent the importation of an infectious disease; but it is now admitted among the most enlightened nations that it not only fails to stay the progress of a virulent epidemic, but that simpler local sanitary measures are far more efficacious. England has suffered far less from these epidemic visitations since local sanitary control was established, than she did when her defence was entrusted to quarantine restrictions. And to-day the countries where quarantines are most rigidly enforced, are the very ones which suffer most from epidemic diseases. The experience of these nations condemns their absurd precautions and ought to convince them of the necessity of adopting some better recourse. Instead of this, they are redoubling their restrictions, and are

causing their antiquated theories so far that it is no longer possible to submit to them without protest. Of late years the restrictions imposed by Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay have been so extended and intensified, that travelling on this coast has become a torture, and commerce a labyrinth of risks and losses. Indirectly the citizens of these countries are the principal losers, for their quarantines increase the costs of their imported goods, diminish their income from exported goods, diminish from travel, and check the current of immigration. They believe, of course, that the losses fall wholly upon the foreigners, for they can not trace the indirect influence of such restrictions upon travel and trade. With that phase of the question, however, we have nothing to do. What we wish to emphasize just here is the fact that the excessive and unjust quarantine restrictions enforced on this coast, are causing an immense prejudice to commerce and are even imperilling the lives of those who are violently subjected to them. At Flores Island typhoid fever has again and again appeared, because of the terribly unsanitary condition of the place. Its fitness is simply phenomenal, and it is risking one's life to be shut up in it whenever it happens to be crowded. Many and bitter complaints have been made, not only against its wretched accommodations, but against the miserable food supplied, but all to no purpose. The purveyor is making money out of the place, and he evidently shares it with those who might correct his abuses. At Martin Garcia the accommodations are better, but the impositions of the purveyor are the same. And at Ilha Grande, the accommodations are ample, but they appear to be always in a state of unreadiness and disorder, and no one is inclined to do anything. The worst feature of the last-named place is the cowardice of its director and doctor, who are apparently more concerned to keep free of infection than to afford relief. The inhuman neglect with which the sick are treated is enough to rouse the whole civilized world against the place, and will more than warrant a demand that these quarantine stations shall be administered in accordance with established international rules. And more than that, to repress the abuses common at the River Plate and at Ilha Grande, doctors of experience only should be employed and all expenses should be for account of the government imposing the quarantine. Take away the youth and inexperience which are making such terrible havoc with their experiments, guesses and vanity, and take away the fat profits which the purveyors are deriving from their wretched speculations, and we may then hope for better things.

THE circumstance that there is a large territory in Argentina called Misiones, the name applied to the now extinct settlements of the Jesuits, seems to have created much confusion in regard to the district of the same name recently awarded to Brazil by President Cleveland. The *Buenos Aires Standard* evidently considers that the whole district occupied by the old Jesuit missions, or *reducciones*, was involved in this dispute and has now been awarded to Brazil. In discussing the question the *Standard* branches out into a panegyric of the Jesuit experiment and tells us that "Misiones possesses an interest beyond the reach of North American impartiality, and which neither the jealousies of race nor the disputes of diplomacy can ever destroy." And the *Southern Cross* also was at first more than inclined to fall into the same error, as it condemned the transfer of territory settled by Spanish Jesuits and occupied by their famous missions, to another race. The old Jesuit experiment is certainly a fascinating subject, and its fate is justly entitled to our sympathy, but it is quite foreign to the subject before us. The Jesuit *reducciones* and the territory in dispute between Brazil and Argentina, are not one and the same. The Brazilian "Misiones" is a rough, unsettled piece of territory a long distance above the district occupied by the Jesuits at the time of their expulsion. There is not a trace of Jesuit occupation in the whole territory, for they never established a "mission" within its limits. Then as to-day it was covered with forests of *ilicx paraguensis*, some open camps at its upper extremity, and extensive reaches of rough, rocky land covered with tangled

undergrowth. Two efforts to cross it by the Spanish-Portuguese commission failed because of the difficult character of the country. The district settled by the Jesuits was farther down between the Paraná and Uruguay rivers, and missions were also established in Rio Grande and Paraguay. It is true that their first settlements were much further north, in what is now the Brazilian state of Paraná. They established their missions there during the last half of the 16th century, and built the towns of Villa Rica, Ciudad Real and Ontiveros, gathering about them large numbers of Indian converts. Their province, called Guayrá, was practically independent, and through the habits of industry taught the Indians they were prosperous beyond anything then known in South America. Between 1620 and 1650 over twenty of their settlements were destroyed by the Paulistas, and their inhabitants were either carried into slavery or driven into the forest. The Jesuits then resolved to move farther down the Paraná, hoping thus to escape the slave-hunting expeditions from São Paulo. In one of these migrations some 12,000 Indians came down the Paraná in boats, carrying their boats and domestic effects around the great falls of Guayrá (now called Sete Quedas) with incredible hardship, and founding the celebrated missions of Corpus, Loreto and Santa Ana on the Paraná, a long distance below the mouth of the Iguassú. Other settlements quickly followed, all of them further down stream, and some of them in Rio Grande and Paraguay. At the time of their expulsion the Jesuits had thirty-three of these missions, all prosperous and all populated with a happy, contented people. Seven of these missions only were located on the left bank of the Uruguay, in the present state of Rio Grande. There is no record that the Jesuits ever settled in the Brazilian district, erroneously called Misiones, nor that they even halted there on their migrations south to escape the Paulista slave-hunters. We can cordially endorse much that our Buenos Aires colleagues have said about the destruction of these famous missions, but we fail to see how that affects a territory never occupied by them and resembling their once-thriving settlements only in name.

THE events occurring yesterday in Pernambuco will go far toward convincing thoughtful men that popular government in Brazil is quite as impossible as in the Spanish republics of Central and South America. We shall not undertake to discuss the political differences between the governor of that state and the opposition, for there is much in a political contest in every part of the world which can not be harmonized with good order and fair play. Both sides may have been in the wrong, but it is reasonably certain that Governor Barbosa Lima was not in the right. A necessary element in all popular government is a fair election and a general acquiescence in the result. If the election is fairly and honestly conducted, then the defeated party can not complain. The voting has proved that it is in a minority, and it is bound in honor to submit to the domination of the other. Until the next trial of strength comes round, it has the important rôle of a minority, or opposition party to play, and it has a legitimate right to increase its voting strength by seeking new recruits. If the election is not fairly and honestly conducted, however, then bitter recriminations and possibly violence will result. The defeated party will naturally consider itself defrauded, and will seek to attain its ends by irregular means. A fair and honest election, therefore, is one of the essential elements of all popular government. The governor of Pernambuco, however, seems to think otherwise. Himself the protégé of a government of force, installed in his place by violent means, he appears to think that force is a legitimate means for the attainment of all political purposes. His administration has been one endless intrigue. Sometimes he has appeared to be in the right, sometimes in the wrong; but at all times he has not hesitated to employ force to carry out his purposes. The present difficulty seems to have arisen over a municipal election, though the governor is also engaged in an intrigue to secure the adhesion of the state legislature. He has lost the confidence and support

of the people, and he apparently has resolved to defeat the popular will by dishonest means. The election in Pernambuco was called for the 33rd inst., but the governor changed it to the 4th, by what authority we do not know. Being opposed by some of the most popular leaders of the state, such as José Mariano, Martins Junior and José Maria, it was reasonably certain that he would be overwhelmingly defeated. To avert this, his adherents refused to permit the opposition to be represented on the election board's, and the whole police force of the city was called out. While José Maria was yesterday visiting the various voting places, he was suddenly attacked by two police officers named Ottoni and Magno, who treacherously fired upon him. Maria was fatally wounded. The police at once took possession, Maria was thrown out into an open court to die, and all medical aid and friendly assistance were brutally repulsed. An act more cowardly and brutal can not be conceived. It is certainly not what we have a right to expect from a civilized people, and it is infinitely far from what we might expect from a government calling itself republican. If Brazil is to be ruled by intrigue, violence and assassination, then the future is indeed dark. We do not believe that the people are indifferent to these acts of savagery, nor that they are partisans of the policy which has forced military rule upon the country, but the people are timid, vacillating and compromising. They are unwilling to risk their lives and fortunes in an effort to stamp out these abuses. For this reason the future is far from hopeful. Assassinations like that of yesterday in Pernambuco, show us that neither justice, nor mercy, nor semblance of civilized restraint, can be expected from the men who have determined to rule this country by violent means. Until they are overthrown and punished for crimes such as this, there can be no hope for Brazil.

From the *Diário Oficial*, Feb. 27.

TIE LOAN.

To the President of the Republic.

The national Congress, examining at its last meeting the financial state of the country and seeking to obliterate the heavy burdens entailed by the revolt of part of the navy, empowered the government in Art. 3 of Law No. 265, of December 24th, 1891, to realize financial operations in Brazil and in foreign countries "for the purpose of meeting the deficit which may appear in the present fiscal year through inadequacy of revenue, as well as the expenses resulting from the revolt of Sept. 6, 1892, in conformity with the special and supplementary appropriations approved by it and also for the redemption of the paper money issued after that date."

In harmony with your programme announced to the nation on the 15th of last November, and with the instructions which you have constantly given the public revenue continues to be collected with the zealous care, and nearly all of the revenue offices show a gratifying increase in their receipts, while in all the branches of the administration there have been displayed a most decided spirit of economy and the utmost respect for the provisions of the budget.

The obligations of the treasury, I can confidently assure you, continue to be met with unvarying punctuality. Its ordinary resources, however, as Congress in its wisdom foresaw, are not sufficient to meet the responsibilities originating in that disturbed period of our national existence.

The treasury estimates show that the fiscal year of 1894 will close with a considerable deficit, as the legislative branch of the government had duly foreseen. From the returns that have thus far been received, the revenue up to December 31st appears to have amounted to 251,000,000\$00 and the expenditure to 295,000,000\$00.

I am certain that the balance sheets which have not yet come to hand, the receipts for the additional period and the balance of the deposit account will raise the revenue to 279,000,000\$, that is 46,000,000\$ more than the sum of 233,221,890\$ 713 estimated in the budget. The expenditure, however, was fixed at 230,457,008\$52 and, as at the above-mentioned date the actual expenses were known to amount to 235,000,000\$, there appears a difference of 43,000,000\$, which, in view of the great increase in the revenue, would be of no consequence, were it not for the fact that it is necessary to add to the authorities' expenditure special and supplementary appropriations made on the responsibility of the Vice-President of the republic or voted by Congress to the amount of 112,890,507\$921, although some of these appropriations, amounting to 28,200,000\$, are to be used only during the present and next fiscal year.

The greater part of the expenses was met, as you are aware, by the issue of 83,000,000\$ in paper money authorized by Decree No. 1,616A, of December 23, 1893, approved by Congress.

To meet the obligations resulting from the revolt and especially to proceed earnestly to the redemption of the paper money issued at that time, the present seems to me a fitting time for appealing to the credit of the country, asking for the assistance of capital in the terms of the decree which I have the honor of submitting to your approval.

I am convinced that by combining with the programme of economy adopted by the government, unwavering respect for legal prescriptions and the firm and decided resolution of reducing the volume of the currency, the state of the country will constantly improve.

Such were the promises which you made to the nation in the manifesto which you issued and such are the wishes and resolutions of the legislative branch of the government. I expect with full confidence that national capital called to the task of consolidating public credit will respond to your appeal, displaying once more the powerful resources at the disposal of this great country.

Federal Capital, February 25th, 1895.

Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,

Rio de Janeiro, February 26th, 1895.

The minister of finance in execution of Decree No. 1,675, of the 25th inst., resolves:—
ARTICLE 1.—At the banks, República do Brasil, Nacional Brasileiro, Rural e Hypotecario, Lavourea e Commercio, Commercial and Comercio, there will be opened on the 28th inst. a subscription for a loan to the net amount of 100,000,000\$00 in bonds of the nominal value of 1,000\$ and interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable half-yearly.

ART. 2.—The subscription will be closed on the 9th of March.
ART. 3.—The price of issue will be 95%. The subscription, however, may be made at higher rates, and the subscribers will be classified according to their offers and those who offer most will have preference over the others, between whom will be apportioned the remainder of the loan, provided the whole amount be not taken at rates exceeding 95%.

ART. 4.—Payments will be made in the following manner:
10% at the time of subscription, including therein the sums offered at over 95%
15% on April 30;
25% on July 15;
25% on August 31;
25% on October 15.

It is optional with the subscriber to make all or any of the payments at once, in which case he will be allowed interest at the rate of 5% per annum for the respective period.

ART. 5.—At the time of subscription there will be given to the subscriber a provisional receipt which will be replaced by another in due form when the loan is apportioned.

ART. 6.—The subscribers who fail to make their payments when they fall due will pay 10% interest for the delay when it does not exceed 30 days, and if the delay is greater they will lose the right to the payments which they have made.

ART. 7.—The receipts may be transferred by simple endorsement on payment of stamp-tax in proportion to the respective amount.

ART. 8.—The bonds definitely issued may be nominal or payable to bearer. When these bonds are issued they will be duly registered at the sinking fund office.

ART. 9.—Interest on the bonds now issued will count from the first of last January and these bonds will be delivered on or before the 31st day of December of the present year.

Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

DECREE NO. 1,976 OF FEBRUARY 25, 1895.

Authorizing the minister of finance to contract a loan to the net amount of 100,000,000\$ 00, issuing for this purpose bonds of the nominal value of 1,000\$ and interest of 5% per annum.

The President of the republic of the United States of Brazil, making use of the authorization granted by Law No. 265 of December 24, 1894, Art. 3, No. 2, hereby decrees:

ART. 1.—The minister of finance is authorized to contract a loan to the net amount of 100,000,000\$ issuing for this purpose bonds of the nominal value of 1,000\$.

ART. 2.—The minimum rate at which these bonds are issued will be 95%.

ART. 3.—The payments on this loan will be made in the following manner:

10% at the time of subscription;
15% on April 30;
25% on July 15;
25% on August 31;
25% on October 15.

Subscribers may make any or all of their payments in advance and in this case will be allowed interest for the respective period at the rate of 5% per annum.

ART. 4.—The bonds may be nominal or payable to bearer.

ART. 5.—Interest on the bonds will be at the rate of 5% per annum payable half-yearly to count from the first of January of the present year.

ART. 6.—The bonds of this loan will have all the privileges and exemptions granted to the bonds now in circulation by the law of November 15, 1892, and by other laws in force.

ART. 7.—Half of the product of the loan will be applied to the redemption of the paper money issued in virtue of Decree No. 1,616A, of December 23, 1893.

ART. 8.—The government binds itself to make no other issue of bonds in Brazil for the space of eighteen months counting from this date.

Federal Capital, February 25, 1894, 7th year of the republic.

PRUDENTE J. DE MORAES BARROS.

Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The port of Las Piedras, 10-day known as Oroño, in the district of Colastiné, province of Santa Fé, has been created a port of export.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th confirms the report that a thousand odd men had crossed into Rio Grande, accompanied by the principal revolutionary chief.

—The Argentine government has rescinded the contract entered into on the 7th October, 1890, with Emilio Bieckert & Co. for the laying of a cable to Europe via Ascension Island. The return of the \$100,000 guarantee deposit will not be made until Congress sanctions the payment.

—Both banks of the Riachuelo, Buenos Aires, are now lighted by electricity, 177 arc lamps of 1200 candle power being used. The total cost of installation was \$54,916 gold and \$66,000 paper, the contractors being the River Plate Electricity Co., of which Mr. W. R. Cassels is manager.

—There were 648 births (93 illegitimate), 68 marriages and 342 deaths in Montevideo during the month of February.

—The health authorities at Buenos Aires are still refusing to publish a daily bulletin of cholera cases. This serves to excite suspicion and to increase the dislike for the health board.

—A Havas telegram from Buenos Aires of the 28th ult. says that cholera, after remaining stationary for some time, had broken out with redoubled violence, particularly at Rosario and Santa Fé.

—The recent report that Chile had been ordering arms, etc., in Germany, was followed on the 28th ult. by a telegram from Buenos Aires to the effect that it is reported that Argentina is negotiating for 80,000 Mauser rifles.

—We hear that U. S. Minister Buchanan is likely to have better success than his predecessors in negotiating an extradition treaty between his government and that of Argentina; indeed, it seems strange that the matter has been delayed so long. —*Buenos Aires Herald.*

—The wretched condition of the Flores Island lazaretto has at last caused the outbreak of some kind of epidemic disease said to resemble cholera. It is no more than one might confidently expect. The wretchedly filthy condition of the place, and the equally bad treatment accorded by the purveyor, can not fail to produce an epidemic whenever the place becomes crowded. It is a disgrace to Uruguay and to the whole commercial world.

—The further outbreak of cholera in a mouse, this time in La Plata, seems to prove to the hilt the assertions of some of our colleagues that nothing is more in need of reform, in the name of our common humanity, than the treatment of lunatics in this country. Even in England, revelations more especially as to the working of private asylums, have been incredible and horrifying. The story of Argentine asylums during this summer tells its own tale. —*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—As we were afraid, the pretended enquiry by the ministry of war into the loud complaints of bad treatment on Flores Island, has proved an utter farce. Instead of sending disinterested persons to investigate the matter and issue an independent report, application was made to the very purveyor and other officials against whom the accusations rested, and their defence, in which they naturally give their own side of the case, is accepted as a satisfactory clearing up of the matter! And the official organs send forth the chant that the lazaretto is little short of paradise! —*Montevideo Times.*

—According to the *Razon* the decision of the government to accept the proposal of Luther & Co. of Germany, to carry out the port studies, was taken last Friday, and was telegraphed the same day to the engineer, Mr. Fogg, representative of the firm, at present in Rio Janeiro, and who will start for Montevideo immediately to sign the contract. There are a few minor differences of detail to be arranged, but it is not anticipated that these will delay the work. The studies are to be commenced a few days after signing the contract and will be purely hydraulic, for, in order to gain time, the port studies commission will meanwhile commence making the plans of the costs and banks. The government hopes to be able to inaugurate the actual works of the port on January 1st, 1896. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 15.

—The latest grievance at the Flores lazaretto is that no provisions or parcels whatever are allowed to be sent there from the land; not even a bottle of wine, a basket of fruit, a packet of sweets, or a few delicacies for an ailing person from friends on shore. The unfortunate quarantiners are thus delivered perforce into the harpy clutches of the purveyor and made to pay his exorbitant charges for every extra "they may require from the poor and insufficient fare he provides them. And what is worse, the port and maritime officials support him in this iniquitous monopoly by prohibiting the transport of parcels to the island. Perhaps they have interested reasons for doing so. It is very shameful—but so is the whole arrangement. The quarantine regulations of this part of the world, take them altogether, would not disgrace the modest tribe of Central Africans. We will call civilization arise to sweep them away? —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 16.

—General attention was attracted at the opening of the Chambers on Friday by the entirely unusual display of force and precaution. The Plaza Constitution was occupied by the police and no groups allowed to form. Soldiers or armed police occupied all the entrances to the Plaza and the neighboring streets, the rural mounted police, 200 strong, were ready without call, and the garrison regiments called to quarters. Similar precautions were taken in the Congress building, where a cordon of soldiers and detectives formed a close guard round the President and his companions, and, contrary to custom, no strangers whatever were allowed to enter to witness the proceedings. It was also noted, not without amusement, that that highly unpopular character Dr. Julio Herrera drove up to the Congress with a rifle by his side in the carriage! Every one naturally asked what all these precautions were for, and of what the government was afraid—beyond the visions of a guilty conscience. —*Montevideo Times*, Feb. 17.

—The sickness for which our friends on the other side of the estuary are applying to us all the rigors of quarantine is most eccentric in its manifestations. Where here in the city a few, very few, isolated cases are occurring, it has been on the other side of the river, in one or two of the madhous here and in La Plata, from which it disappears again with almost equal abruptness. Whether it be Asiatic cholera or not, it is plain that it is virulent in individual cases, but almost non-infectious, and is plainly ridiculous, from a scientific point of view, for Oriental quarantines to persist in practically closing the port against us, since eight days' quarantine in such a pest-hole as Flores Island is clearly prohibitive. We see by the papers that Brazil and Argentina have almost resolved to abolish quarantine between the two countries, and to adopt the English system of a few hours' observation and isolation of sick persons. We hope this may be the result in such a case, as it is probable that Montevideo will shut out both her neighbors and sink ill-temperedly by herself. And joy go with her. —*Review*, Buenos Aires, Feb. 16.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Bahia telegrams of the 28th report rains throughout the interior, by which the severity of the *seca* has been mitigated.

—A tram ran over a child of five years in São Paulo on the 27th ult., but without injuring it. The driver promptly ran away and concealed himself. He had never failed before.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 4th notes the arrival there of 15,000 Mauser and Mannlicher rifles, 4,000 lances and 600 barrels of powder. The regulars are to be armed with the new rifles.

—We are advised that the fever in Santos is confined almost wholly to the immigrants and new arrivals. The weather is exceptionally cool and the conditions are not at all favorable to an epidemic of fever.

—A Havas telegram from Montevideo on the 28th says:—"Apparicio Saravia, Torquato Severo, and numerous exiled officers of the Brazilian navy, only yesterday invaded the state of Rio Grande do Sul with a strong force, there being, it is reported, great enthusiasm among the invaders."

—The cruiser *Benjamin Constant* arrived at Bahia on the 28th ult. The cruiser is out on a practice cruise, and was originally ordered to call nowhere. These orders were subsequently modified so as to permit a call at Bahia. We are now interested to see how much of this practice cruise will be spent in that port.

—At a meeting held by the opposition party in S. Paulo on the 3rd inst., there was chosen an executive committee composed of five members. It is stated that another meeting will soon be held for the purpose of adopting a programme, which, it is supposed, will be favorable to parliamentary government.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 28th says that the revolutionists in Rio Grande have created import and export duties on the Uruguayan frontier, collecting 15% on all bills of merchandise, and on cattle passing into Uruguay 25% per head if for killing, and 15000 per head if for stock-raising. A considerable sum has already been collected, and that, too, not far from Livramento.

—On Carnival Sunday to policemen entered a restaurant in Barra do Piraty and called for food and drink. They were served like any one else. They then demanded the change for a note they had not paid, and when the proprietor refused to comply with the requisition they drew their swords and began striking right and left, crying "kill the Gallegos!" Several people were cut and bruised. Although complaint was made, the men have not been punished for the assault.

—The complication growing out of election scandals in Pernambuco, is becoming interesting. On the 1st the newly-elected senators appeared in the ante-room of the state senate, but refused the invitation of the old senators to come in and present their diplomas. They soon retired to a separate room where they proceeded to organize a little senate by themselves. It is reported that they propose to take the senate hall by assault, which means, of course, that the older senators are to be expelled.

—There were 86 marriages, 524 births and 487 deaths in the city of São Paulo during the month of January. Among the latter were 12 from typhoid fever, 15 from cholera, 16 from diverse fevers, 22 from pulmonary consumption, 6 in Santos the deaths numbered 126, of which 22 were from yellow fever. In Campinas there were 153 deaths, in Sorocaba 49, in Pindamonhangaba 70 (3 from cholera and 3 from typhoid), in Guaratinguetá 91, and in Rio Claro 45. The state health authorities of São Paulo are making a praiseworthy attempt to obtain and publish vital statistics.

—Carnival passed off exceptionally well in Santos, notwithstanding the fact that there were 80 cases of fever in town. The fever is said to be declining, however, and that is the reason why two Brothers concluded to celebrate the carnival events in a manner suitable to the occasion. They took a modest little dinner, just to give the right kind of a foundation for the approaching jubilation. Then they thoroughly sampled everything drinkable in the establishment, by way of showing their impartiality. And then they broke a few things to prove that their enthusiasm was genuine. The bill reads as follows: Dinner, 68000; wines, 86800; breakages, 158000; total 1078000. There is something genuine in a dinner like that, and no one but a thorough Britisher could meet its requirements.

—The *Jornal do Brasil* of this morning publishes a mysterious incident which occurred in São Paulo on Carnival Sunday (24th February). The governor of the state, Dr. Bernardino de Campos, was at the Hotel de França, where he met the commandant of the 3rd artillery, Col. Ricardo Fernandes de Silva. The latter insulted the governor, and then informed him that he proposed to depose him, and would at once go after his troops. The governor then called on the military commandant of the district, Col. Pires Ferreira, and related the incident, placing the police force at his orders. Col. Pires Ferreira at once took measures to suppress the threatened revolt, calling out a part of the police force, and placing his guns in an advantageous position. He then invited Col. Fernandes to call on him at headquarters. When the latter appeared, he was promptly arrested, and was then sent down to Rio de Janeiro to answer for his conduct before the minister of war. The *Jornal* informant says that the incident was part of a general plot, and that the incident was part of the police force, and originating in Rio de Janeiro, and that its ultimate purpose is to prepare the way for a man who is to be the "savior of the situation."

DISORDERS IN PERNAMBUCO.

Yesterday Pernambuco was the scene of a serious disturbance, promoted by the police, which resulted in the assassination of Dr. José Maria de Albuquerque. Mello, editor of *A Província* and one of the political chiefs of the state.

The occasion was that of a municipal election which had been changed from March 30th to yesterday. According to telegrams received, the opposition was certain of winning the election. The government partisans, however, refused to permit the opposition to have representatives on the election board, as required by law, and the police was called out to protect them against any popular movement. The opposition, however, had been instructed to avoid all violence and disturbance, and to protest against all efforts to deprive the voters of their legal rights.

About 11.30 a. m. Dr. José Maria arrived at the 16th section, where he found that the opposition representative had been excluded from the board. While protesting against this violence, Cols. Ottoni and Magno, commanding officers in the state police force, rode up accompanied by a detachment of mounted police. Without a word of warning they fired upon Maria and his friends, Maria falling severely wounded. They then cleared the place, the wounded man was thrown out into the gutter, and none of his friends were allowed to approach him. Several doctors had also offered their services, which were refused. It is said that Dr. José Maria lived three hours in this condition.

Ottoni then rode about the streets with a drawn revolver, accompanied by a strong force of cavalry, threatening and insulting the populace. The business houses promptly closed their doors and general consternation reigned.

It is said that the opposition had really carried the election, but it is expected that the government will have its own partisans declared elected. The feeling against Gov. Barboza Lima is intense, but as he has a strong police force behind him, with plenty of ammunition, he will probably have his own way.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Of all the facts embraced in the history of Brazil there is none which calls forth greater admiration than the gallantry, determination and tenacity with which the people of Rio Grande do Sul are defending their rights and liberties in an unequal struggle in which the whole power of Brazil has illegitimately been brought to bear against them. Time and again the usurping governor Julio de Castilhos and his partisans have announced that the revolution was at its last gasp, and the announcement has almost invariably been followed by some new victory of the revolutionists.

For sometime past there have been roaming at will over the state bands of revolutionists, some of which have penetrated almost to the very gates of the capital.

It is now stated that new bands under Appario Saravia, Raphael Cabeda, Torquato Severo and others have just entered the state, some of them passing within a short distance of Santa Anna do Livramento, where there was a large garrison of government troops. According to recent telegrams Col. Sampaio, the commander of that garrison, who had set out at the head of the 5th regiment of cavalry and 21st battalion of state troops, had been met and defeated by the revolutionists, losing 600 men in killed, wounded and captured. Fifty of his men succeeded in escaping and returned to Livramento, reporting that Sampaio himself has been either captured or killed. It is also stated that Gen. Meina Barreto has been defeated at some point between Cava and Alegrete.

From a statement made to the press of this city by the war department on the 3rd inst. it appears that on the 28th ult. Sampaio, after separating from the main body of his force was proceeding on his way to Caçapava with a little over one hundred men, when he was surprised by a revolutionary force said to number about 700. Sampaio was wounded in the hip and his escort was dispersed, some of his men returning to Santa Anna do Livramento, while he himself succeeded in reaching Porto Alegre on the night of the 29th.

Telegrams of yesterday's date from Montevideo to the *Jornal do Commercio* state that Sampaio had about 200 men, and that he lost over 20,000 in cash and his baggage. The commandant of the 21st battalion had arrived at Livramento, and had, it is said, been arrested. New invasions of the state are also reported.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The S. Christoval tram company carried 218,047 passengers during the three days of Carnival, against 203,215 in 1893.

—The French line from Paranaguá to Curitiba, Paraná, has been authorized to purchase four American locomotives to substitute four others out of service.

—It is nothing new for an "express train" on the Central to be from one to two hours late. The disorganization of the service has reached a point where it must be considered a personal misfortune to be obliged to travel over this road.

—At the request of the minister of war, the director of the Central railway on the 2nd inst. dispensed with the services of the military officers attached to that road, who had completed one year of instruction. Is the Central railway, then, considered a part of the military establishment of Brazil?

—The minister of industry visited the locomotive repair shops at Engenho de Dentro on the 2nd inst., and remarked the insufficient space accorded to this service. Had the minister inquired into the time which the locomotives are kept waiting for repairs, he would have concluded, we are certain, that it is more energy and skill, rather than more space, that are wanted. There is no advantage in keeping locomotives waiting two or three years for repairs, when in two or three weeks work would make them ready for service.

—Two Baldwin locomotives for the Central railway arrived here on the 28th ult. on the *Thomas J. Stewart*.

—The tramway traffic of three companies of this city covers the enormous aggregate of 43,000,000 passengers a year. Of this total the Jardim Botânico lines carried 17,000,000, the S. Christoval 19,000,000, and the Villa Isabel 7,000,000. The number carried by the Carris Urbanos lines, which will considerably exceed that of the Villa Isabel lines, is not given. One favorable feature for the companies in this city is the circumstance that but few are willing to walk, if they can avoid it. It is a common thing to see persons take a tram to go the distance of one block.

LOCAL NOTES

—The *Rischuelo* left Toulon for Marseilles on the 27th ult.

—The Italian cruiser *Liguria*, 2,300 tons, 15 guns and 4 machine guns, arrived at this port on the 4th inst.

—A police soldier robbed a girl of 108 on the evening of the 28th, and was very properly locked up for it. A little severer punishment would not be amiss.

—The *Jornal do Brazil* is informed that Gen. Frederico Solon intends to ask this month to be placed on the retired list. Another daily says that he is leaving Rio this month on an important government commission.

—A Havas telegram of the 3rd inst. from Buenos Aires says that the epidemic of cholera is increasing in Rosario where 20 fatal cases had occurred within the preceding 24 hours. Another telegram of yesterday's date says that there had been 18 new cases and 12 deaths from cholera in Rosario.

—There were 44 deaths from yellow fever in this city during the month of February. In the same month of 1894 the total from the disease was 1,350. Of the deaths during the past month, 11 occurred in private houses, 4 in the Misericórdia and the remainder in the S. Sebastião hospital. No cases have thus far been treated at the Strangers' Hospital.

—The newly-born friendliness for Brazil which the Argentine sanitary authorities are displaying, fills us with amazement. Barely a year ago they quarreled with Uruguay because the latter hesitated to impose quarantines against Brazil; now they are in the same temper because Uruguay wishes to increase the quarantine against Brazil while Argentina wishes to abolish it!

—Dr. Francisco Tavares, brother of Gen. Tavares, one of the leaders of the Rio Grande revolutionists, had an interview on Saturday with Congressman Francisco Glycerio and it is reported that in a few days he will call on President Prudente de Moraes. Dr. Tavares has recently arrived from the River Plate with the object, it is supposed, of ascertaining the President's views in regard to putting an end to the war in Rio Grande.

—A private letter from the south makes the following serious accusation:—"There are copy commanders of the national guard who concede exemption from service to the guards who pay 20,000 a month and surrender the pay which belongs to them. Meanwhile neither the monthly payment of 20,000 nor the amount of their regular pay, is received by the public treasury." The *Jornal* suggests that the minister of war should open a rigid investigation into this charge.

—The *Razon* of Montevideo publishes a charge that letters are still violated in the Rio de Janeiro post office. One letter recently received there, postmarked February 7th at Rio de Janeiro, was not only opened, but an enclosed letter addressed to a naval officer was also opened. Surely the present government is not authorizing the shameful practice. Nothing better could have been expected of the men who violated all precepts of honor and decency during the last administration, but we are now under a new regime and are assured of all our rights and privileges—one of which is the inviolability of private correspondence.

—We have seen no notice in the papers of the following very amusing carnival costume. Perhaps its significance escaped the hasty observer. A very erect figure, wearing a frock coat and broad brimmed soft hat, hair brushed outwards as though for ventilation, an enormous bone under one arm and a cage of worms, resembling earth-worms, and labelled *baixito virgulto*, suspended from the other, walking slowly and deliberately up the street as though unconscious of the admiring throng about him, and reading a paper whose title was concealed but which displayed the words "largest circulation in South America." The first man who guesses the character may have one of the worms.

—Some time ago a poor girl of 16 years of age was employed in the family of a physician residing in Laranjeiras. She suddenly disappeared, and every effort of her own family to find her proved unavailing. At the doctor's house where she had been employed, it was said that she had been carried off by a man formerly employed there as a coachman. A few days ago the unhappy girl was found in the Misericórdia maternity hospital, where she was interrogated. She says that the doctor in whose family she was employed, was the author of her shame, and that the fight with the coachman was arranged to protect the said doctor from exposure. The courts should see to it now that he is protected in another way.

—The *Jornal* of Saturday relates that the lady mentioned in the *Gazeta* of the preceding day as a victim of the violence of the sanitary authorities who insisted on removing her to the Jurujuba lazaretto because of their distempered suspicions, died on the 1st inst. with purgatorial fever. She was in a delicate state and should not have been disturbed. The *Jornal* says this is the result of the alarming reports propagated in regard to cholera, and asks if something can not be done to restrain the raids of our so-called sanitary authorities. In this surely the whole press of Rio de Janeiro will gladly join. More harm is being done by the sanitary commissions than possibly could be done by the disease they suppose themselves to be fighting.

—The sessions of the so-called normal school of this city were reopened on the 4th inst.

—The credentials of the British and Uruguayan ministers are to be presented to President Prudente de Moraes this week.

—Instead of retiring from service General Frederico Solon left for Mato Grosso on the 3rd inst. to take command of the 7th military district.

—It is said that the supreme military tribunal is in favor of the restoration of the professors arbitrarily dismissed from the Escola Militar by the last government.

—It was more than amusing to read the condemnation of Argentine sanitary abuses in the *Pais* of Sunday. There is not the slightest doubt that our neighbors deserve every word of it, and more; then but why should the pot call the kettle black?

—According to the *Pais* and his twin brother, the *Diario*, an epidemic of cholera *do pais* has appeared in the lunatic asylum, where 20 fatal cases have already occurred. Would it not be well to have the opinion of some trustworthy physician on these cases.

—Great Scott! It seems to have been decided to send a commission on a man of war to convey the thanks of the Brazilian republic to President Cleveland for his decision on the Mississippi question! Grover will wish he had never been born.

—The Argentine health board has asked the government to suppress the quarantine imposed on vessels from Europe and Brazil, inflicting five days only on those having cases of fever. The board also asks for the denunciation of the convention celebrated with Uruguay.

—An ex-naval cadet was insulted and even attacked by a party of young blackguards on a spectators protested against the aggression, and the cadet himself kept silent, but this only served to infuriate the so-called "patriots" the more, so they proceeded to use their canes on the youth.

—On Friday Minister Thomson called on Dr. Antonio Glyntho, minister of industry, for the purpose of learning whether Brazil will be represented at the Cotton States Exhibition at Atlanta. It is understood that the answer of the minister was favorable and that Mr. Thomson will shortly send to the minister of foreign affairs the necessary official invitation.

—On the 10th inst. the Congresso de Beneficência Prudente de Moraes is to make a grand demonstration in honor of the President of the republic in token of his approval of his policy of respecting the rights and liberties of the people, which had been completely set at naught by the administration of Vice-President Floriano Peixoto. For this purpose a procession, in which 22 associations and eight bands of music have already expressed their intention of taking part, which, it is expected, will be attended by a large concourse of people, will set out at 2 o'clock p. m. from Praça Quinze de Novembro (Largo do Paço) and proceed to Immortality palace, where on its arrival the directors of the Congresso de Beneficência, at the instance of the Associação Promotora da Libertação da Pátria, will deliver to Dr. Prudente de Moraes a petition asking for the cessation of the war in Rio Grande do Sul. We are informed that copies of this petition have been placed by the Congresso de Beneficência at the offices of the daily papers for the purpose of receiving signatures.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

The annual General Meeting for the passing of accounts, election of Committee and transaction of other business, will be held on Friday 8th inst. at 4.30 p. m., at the premises of the Library 113 Rua da Assembleia. Shareholders and subscribers are earnestly requested to attend.

—The new municipal council was formally opened on the 4th inst.

—The *New York Times* of Sunday, January 27th, gives a sketch and portrait of President Prudente de Moraes, Vice President Manoel Victorino and each member of the cabinet.

—We regret to say that no improvement is apparent in the results of surgical operations at the Misericórdia. Gangrene and blood-poisoning are so common that we fail to understand the indifference of medical men in regard to it.

—On Saturday last the President did not go up to Petropolis, as he is accustomed to do. Yesterday he remained in his private residence, and there was no cabinet meeting. It is said that he is slightly indisposed.

—We regret to hear (through Havas) that Tsar Nicholas has caught cold. Perhaps he was indiscreet enough to sit in a draught. If the Tsarina will just give him a mustard foot bath, a hot Scotch, and then warm his flannel nightshirt before sending him to bed, he will probably come out all right to-morrow. If his throat is sore, Alix might wrap one of her old stockings around his neck. If these remedies are insufficient, we trust the Havas people will not hesitate to advise us so that we may think of other valuable methods of treatment.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Bollettino da Commissione Geografica e Geologica de São Paulo, No. 19, treating on synonyms of the popular names of indigenous plants, by Alberto Lidgren. São Paulo, 1895. An effort to unite and compare the popular names of indigenous plants, which at present vary widely in different parts of the state. The work is one of very great importance, as the Commission has evidently found in its reports to describe the natural products of the state.

Agenda da A. Americana, Santos, 1895. A handy little volume issued by Messrs. Weinmann & Co., containing a calendar for the year, time tables, exchange tables, etc.

Relatório da Comissão Exploradora do Planalto Central do Brasil, by L. Cruls, chief of the commission. Rio de Janeiro, H. Lombaerts & Co., 1894. This highly important work, consisting of text and atlas in two separate volumes, is one of the most important contributions to the geography of Brazil which has appeared for some time. It treats of an exploration of the central plateau of Goyaz for the purpose of locating a suitable site for the future capital of Brazil, which it has been determined to build somewhere near the geographical

center of the country. The locality selected for this purpose is that part of the great central plateau of Brazil lying in the state of Goyaz near the Serra das Pyreneus and between the head waters of the Tocantins, Paraná and S. Francisco rivers. The distance from Rio de Janeiro, according to Dr. Cruls, is about 970 kilometers in a straight line, which can be reached by a railway of about 1,200 kilometers in length. The site selected was formerly known as Julgado de Meia Ponte, and was described by Castelnau as possessing an exceptionally uniform and healthy climate. Its name has now been changed to the rather unsatisfactory one of Pirenópolis. The altitude of this place was determined to be 740 meters above the sea level, and the highest peak of the neighboring Pyreneus 1,385 metres. The country is thinly wooded, traversed by small rivers and possesses an exceptionally fine climate.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The steamer *Amazonas* left Genoa on the 3rd inst. with 1,500 emigrants for São Paulo.

—The commercial chamber of the civil and criminal tribunals has decreed the judicial liquidation of the Banco Auxiliar.

—A Maceió telegram of the 25th ult. says the intendente of that city had sanctioned the law authorizing a contract with Messrs. Martins & Maylard, of Bahia, for the drainage of Maceió.

—The petition and documents for the judicial liquidation of the Lloyd Brasileiro, navigation company, were presented to the civil and criminal tribunals on the 1st inst. by Dr. José da Silva Costa.

—The exports of rubber from Pará in January amounted to 1,302,103 kilos, of which 869,855 were gathered in the state of Pará, and 522,518 in Amazonas. The total exportation during January, 1894, amounted to 1,633,799 kilos.

—The telegraph department has just created a local telegraphic service, which is denominated "urbano." The district includes all the stations in this city and Niterói, and the charge will be 500 reis for 20 words and 200 reis for each extra word, or fraction of words. If the messages are delivered the same day, the service will be a great convenience.

—We regret to say that the complaints against the post-office are producing a very little effect. All sorts of blunders are made daily, particularly in the distribution of the mails. A short time ago we complained because a registered letter was delivered to another party and we were assured that the offending clerk would be punished, but so far as we can see no one has interfered with him. It is apparently useless to complain.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The January receipts of the Bahia custom house were 1,933,453\$871.

—The *tribunal de contas* has approved an appropriation of 1,000,000 for extensions of the Central railway during the current year.

—The 1894 receipts of the Bahia custom house amounted to 20,575,312\$408, against 19,244,671\$166 in 1893.

—The January receipts of the Ceará custom-house were 338,615\$014, against 240,535\$457 in the same month of 1894.

—The Porto Alegre custom-house yielded 8,309,258\$579 during the year 1894, or 2,705,736\$890 in excess of the preceding year.

—The January receipts of the Pará custom-house amounted to 1,270,146\$859, against 975,024\$701 in the same month of last year.

—The February receipts of the Victoria custom-house amounted to 150,936\$722, or 30,404\$859 in excess of those of February, 1894.

—The public subscriptions yesterday to the new internal loan brought the aggregate up to 80,608,000\$. The list will be closed on the 9th.

—The receipts of the Manaus custom-house for the six months ending December 31st last were 4,663,792\$402, against 2,577,719\$903 in the same period of 1893.

—It is said that the applications for apolices of the new loan amounted to 49,000,000\$ the first day in this capital. In São Paulo they amounted to 2,080,000\$.

—It is telegraphed that the February receipts of the Santos custom-house amounted to 2,824,528\$665, against 1,999,077\$707 in the same month of last year.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 28th ult. says that the custom-house receipts there for February amounted to 1,192,195\$117, and in Rio Grande to 923,000\$.

—The January receipts of the Paranaguá custom-house amounted to 161,367\$445, of which 107,032\$743 were from the scheduled import duties, and 54,335\$578 from the sutaxes on the same.

—The London correspondent of the *Jornal do Commercio* telegraphed on the 28th ult. that the movement of the new internal loan in Brazil had produced a good impression there, and that Brazilian stocks had accordingly improved.

—The *tribunal de contas* has approved the million expenses for the return of the Misiones arbitration commission from Washington, amounting in all to 22,500\$. There are five members of the commission contemplated, the allowances ranging from 7,500\$ down to 2,500\$.

—Some of our colleagues are registering the guarantee offered by six local banks for the new loan, as a subscription. This is a mistake. We do not understand that these banks have formally subscribed this amount and paid in the required 10 per cent. They simply guarantee the issue, and will be called upon to make good any deficiency.

—Telegrams received on the 1st say that the Banco Aliança do Porto had opened subscription lists in Lisbon and Oporto for the new Brazilian loan. This is done in accordance with an arrangement with the Banco da República. When we recall the abuse heaped upon the Portuguese and remember that diplomatic relations with Portugal have now been suspended many months, we are simply stupefied to hear of such a step as this. It would seem full time for the resumption of diplomatic relations.

COFFEE NOTES

—The February exports of coffee from Victoria amounted to 18,580 bags, officially valued at 1,238,519 7/10.

—According to the new tariff schedule on the Central railway, which went into effect on the 1st inst., based on 100 c. per mile, coffee will pay, but the current month a freight rate of 340 reis per ton per kilometre up to 100 kilometres, 220 reis per kilometre for distances over 100 and up to 300 kilometres, and 170 reis per kilometre for distances exceeding 300 kilometres.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, March 4th, 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.	9 1/2 d.
do do do in U. S.	14 7/8 cts
do coin at \$4.85 per \$1 sig.	14 7/8 cts
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.	18 1/2 cts
do of \$1 sig. in Brazilian gold.	8 8/10

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today	9 1/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold)	25 1/2 cts
do do do (paper).	36 1/2 cts
do do do in U. S.	19 1/2 cts
coin at \$4.80 per \$1 sig.	19 1/2 cts
Value of \$1.00 (\$4.80 per \$1 sig. in Brazilian currency (paper)).	\$5.00
Value of \$1 sterling " "	24 1/2 d.

EXCHANGE.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th March.

After a week of fairly sustained rates, between 9 1/2 and 10 d., we are once more confronted with a depressing appearance of weakness in the money market. Closing week at 9 1/2 d. yesterday a lower rate was expected was proved this morning by the River Bank and British Bank, 9 1/2 d. the German Bank and London and Brazilian not quoting an official rate.

Liquidations are again charged with a malign influence and seem to afford a chronic reason why exchange should go down. It would seem reasonable, however, to look for the pacification of provinces north as well as south before a permanent improvement can be reasonably expected.

At the last moment the Bank rate is quoted at 9 1/2 d. February 25.—The money market remained practically in the same position as on Sunday 2nd, 9 1/16 d., being generally passed as the official rate, transactions being effected at 9 1/2 d. in bank paper. During the day occurred the period of infection which has become more or less chronic, and private paper was negotiated at the latter rate, but the market closed steady, about 28 above quoted and private and repassed paper at 9 1/16 d.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on London;
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on Paris;
18 1/2—20 on Hamburg;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on New York.

February 26.—Banks closed, the last day of Carnival being observed as a general holiday.
February 27.—The market was decidedly firm, the British Bank leading with 9 1/2 d. official which rate was subsequently quoted by the other banks also. Business was consequently checked at better rates and quotations at the close of the day were 9 1/16 to 10 d. for direct bank paper with private and repassed at 10 1/16 to 10 1/2 d. well sustained.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/16—10 d. on London;
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on Paris;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on Hamburg;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 d.

February 28.—Subscription was opened to the public for the new internal loan of Rs. 10,000,000 and the result is generally considered to have been satisfactory, notwithstanding the bank rate was a little weaker than on the preceding day, which might be taken to indicate that the speculative spirit of this market has been considerably crushed by recent events.—Banks opened at 9 1/2 d. and certain business was done at 10 d. at the close of the day however 9 1/16 d. was the extreme rate obtained from banks, private paper at 10 1/16 d. the market being considered steady.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/16—10 d. on London;
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on Paris;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on Hamburg;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 d.

March 1.—The rate of 9 1/2 d. was officially maintained throughout the day, business being done at 9 1/16 d. a intervals. In consequence of more than average coffee sales private paper appeared in support of the market. Taken however were plentiful at 10 1/16 and 10 d. and the day closed without any substantial alteration.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on London;
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on Paris;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on Hamburg;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 d.

March 2.—The depressing influence of liquidations to be realized continues and important factor in the position of the money market an although the rate was led by the British Bank at 9 1/16 d. (other banks at 9 1/2 d.) considerable reserve was extended as to drawing, with an appearance of improvement. Ultimately bank paper was generally obtainable at 9 1/2 d. private and repassed paper being done at 9 1/16 to 10 d.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on London;
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on Paris;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on Hamburg;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 d.

March 4.—Opening with an all round rate of 9 1/2 d. an appearance of firmness was manifested, banks drawing at 9 1/16 d. Takers however were few, numerous and the upward tendency was soon reversed and the market closed at 9 1/2 d. bank drawing sparingly at this rate, the prospect for the following day not being very encouraging.

Bank rates were as follows:
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on London;
9 1/16—9 1/2 d. on Paris;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on Hamburg;
18 1/2—18 1/2 on New York.
Sovereigns quoted at 24 1/2 d.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

February 25.

6 Apolices of 5%.	950,000
15 do	950
1 do	950
38 do	950
2 do	950
3 do	950
4 do	950
21 do	950

Banks.

50 Commercial.	200,000
50 Constructor.	100,000
4 Republica do Brazil.	100,000
50 do	100,000

Railways.

50 Sorocabana.	80,000
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Miscellaneous.

100 Loteria dos Estados.	37,000
100 Loteria Nacional.	37,000
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	37,000

Debitores.

100 E. F. Leopoldina Ry. (100 1/2 %).	25,000
100 do	25,000

Public Funds.

4 Apolices of 5%.	950,000
15 do	950
1 do	950
38 do	950

Banks.

300 Constructor.	150,000
300 Lavoua e Cominica (end s).	150,000
100 Nacional Brasileiro.	100,000
100 Republica do Brazil.	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Railways.

50 Sorocabana.	80,000
100 do	80,000
50 Sapucahy.	11,000

Miscellaneous.

150 Loteria dos Estados.	37,000
100 Loteria Nacional.	37,000
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil.	37,000
100 do	37,000

Debitores.

758 E. F. Leopoldina Ry. (100 1/2 %).	25,000
50 Sorocabana.	80,000

Public Funds.

26 Apolices of 5%.	950,000
1 do	950
1 do	950
1 do	950

Banks.

300 Constructor.	150,000
300 do	150,000
300 do	150,000
300 do	150,000

Railways.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Miscellaneous.

300 Loteria dos Estados.	37,000
300 do	37,000
300 do	37,000
300 do	37,000

Debitores.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Public Funds.

11 Apolices of 5%.	950,000
1 do	950
1 do	950
1 do	950

Banks.

50 Commercial.	200,000
50 Constructor.	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Railways.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Miscellaneous.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Debitores.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Public Funds.

11 Apolices of 5%.	950,000
1 do	950
1 do	950
1 do	950

Banks.

50 Commercial.	200,000
50 Constructor.	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Railways.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Miscellaneous.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Debitores.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Public Funds.

11 Apolices of 5%.	950,000
1 do	950
1 do	950
1 do	950

Banks.

50 Commercial.	200,000
50 Constructor.	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Railways.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Miscellaneous.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

Debitores.

100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000
100 do	100,000

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital.	£1,500,000
do paid up.	750,000
Reserve Fund.	500,000

BALANCE SHEET, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1895.

Assets:

Capital, uncalled.	6,514,566 7/10
Deposits in account current, without interest.	7,375,151 8/10
Bills discounted.	1,757,054 8/10
Bills receivable.	7,001,053 0/10
Head office and branches.	2,124,491 5/10
Loans, current accounts, etc.	1,058,412 9/10
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.	1,779,071 0/10
Sundry accounts.	7,876,614 8/10
Cash.	124,309 8/10
	44,075,667 1/10

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed.	13,333,333 1/10
Deposits in account current, without interest.	7,375,151 8/10
do with interest.	3,339,361 9/10
do fixed maturity.	4,045,000 0/10
Head office and branches.	2,124,491 5/10
Securities for accounts current, etc.	1,058,412 9/10
Sundry accounts.	8,265,887 5/10
Bills payable.	140,797 9/10
	44,075,667 1/10

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1895.

For London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,

J. Mackenzie, Manager.

F. Broad, Accountant.

MARKET REPORT.

Exports.

Rio de Janeiro, 4th March, 1895.

Coffee.—There has been considerable animation in the market during the past week, most of the time the average sales being effected supported also by fair entries both here and in Santos.
Brokers latest quotations are as follows:

No.	7...	8...	9...	per arroba.	nominal	nominal
					1000	1000
					147 1/2	15 1/2

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Shipments to Santos.	Shipments to Bahia.	Shipments to Pernambuco.	Shipments to Recife.	Shipments to Fortaleza.	Shipments to Maranhão.	Shipments to Pará.	Shipments to Ceará.	Shipments to Piauí.	Shipments to Rio Grande do Sul.	Shipments to Minas Gerais.	Shipments to Espírito Santo.	Shipments to Bahia.	Shipments to Pernambuco.	Shipments to Recife.	Shipments to Fortaleza.	Shipments to Maranhão.	Shipments to Pará.	Shipments to Ceará.	Shipments to Piauí.	Shipments to Rio Grande do Sul.	Shipments to Minas Gerais.	Shipments to Espírito Santo.
3,337	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469	10,684	7,469

Imports.

Flour.—Business has shown little movement during the past week and prices are fairly well maintained.

Entered since last report as follows:

Ex Good Africa, Baltimore 5,500 barrels

1, collected River Plate 4,000 bags 2,000 bbls.

1, collected Bahia, Baltimore 3,500 bbls.

Shipped in first hands:

15,000 bags 7,500 "

Do in second hands 15,000 "

about 30,000 bbls.

43,500 "

Brokers quotations are as follows:

Richmond..... 23500-24000

Baltimore 1st..... 23 500-24 000

do 2nd..... 23 000-23 500

Western..... 21 000-22 000

River Plate..... 21 000-22 000

Local Mills..... 21 000-22 000

Pine.—The following entries are reported.

Swedish Pine—ex. Sora from Soderhamn; ex. Antgar from Wisby. 90 dozens for account.

Pitch Pine—ex. Cora, from Pensacola feet.

American Pine—ex. Granite State, 375,728 ft.

" " ex. T. Stewart 303,280 "

Spruce " no entries.

Coal—3 cargoes Cardiff 9,580 tons, for account, 4 cargoes various about 8,500 tons, prices nominal.

Baltimore Lard—380 lbs. per 55 grammes.

Toninho—\$400 per kilo.

Macaroni Italian—1 1/2 per case.

Salt Coarse—2500 to 2800 for 40 litres on board.

" fine " " " " " "

Keroene—7800 to 88 per case.

Malte—7800 to 8800 per 62 kilos.

Bacalhau—Case 428 to 448 tins 450000.

Jonkopings Matcha—3008 per case.

Other marks, 2508 to 280000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 24.

VALPARAISO—Br. *Orizaba*; 16 d.; Kite; Wilson Sons & Co.

FEB. 25.

New York—Br. *Belmont*; 29 d.; McLean; Norton, McGraw & Co.

FEB. 26.

PORTO ALEGRE—Dan. *St. Melito Catharina*; 35 d.; Petersen; under.

FEB. 27.

SOUTHAMPTON—Br. *St. Magdalen*; 19 d.; Rigaud; Royal Mail Company.

GRONAU—Ital. *St. Umberto*; 25 d.; Sangianni; Florita & C.

List of sailing vessels at anchor in the bay of Rio de Janeiro 3rd March, 1895.

Nationality	NAME	Tons	Master	Entered	From	Consignees
American	lug Moses B. Tower...	601	Freitas	Dec. 8	Cape Verde	To order
do	lug Edm. Phanny...	714	Young	Feb. 25	Rosario S. F6	L. Campos
do	lug Grand News...	1091	Mejick	27	Hallimore	Wilson Sons & Co.
do	lug Granis State...	1674	Elston	28	New-York	Watson, Ritchie & Co.
do	lug T. J. Stewart...	841		28	New-York	C. G. C. e Industria
do	lug Cota...	1417		28	Panama	C. Industrial
Argentine	lug Felix...	137	Silva	Jan. 20	Santos	To order
do	lug Onar Odh...	514	Mara-7	26	Rosario S. F6	Assumpção & Co.
Austrian	lug Jodel...	490	Braz	Dec. 8	Maiselles	C. F. Keller & Co.
British	lug Royal Futh...	2985	Cooner	Dec. 15	Hull	P. S. Nicolson & Co.
do	lug Lemie Burill...	1238	Mc Lachlin	15	New-York	Gas Co.
do	lug County of Angles...	785	Lewis	15	do	Pe. az, Sobrinho & Co.
do	lug Noddleburn...	2533	Mann	15	Rangoon	Herman Stoltz & Co.
do	lug Stanley...	1013	Elget	25	Hull	Le. Imhoes
do	lug Dami on...	2970	Meredith	25	Bangkok	R. J. Hardier
do	lug Zukala...	1022	Chalmers	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Leopold...	1400	W. Wilson	25	Hull	Gas Co.
do	lug Monrovia...	1457	Duff	25	New-York	Gas Co.
do	lug Rydalme...	1240	Bernard	25	Rangoon	Gas Co.
do	lug June Burill...	1833	Scobey	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Lowther Castle...	151	Lockhart	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Tronget...	949	Romell	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Macdon City...	1577	Montgomery	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Crichton Castle...	158	Le Breck	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Alexander Vast...	1715	Dor	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Ruda...	151	Mc Farlane	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Birman Wood...	1561	Smith	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Flora...	970	Olen	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Scammel Brothers...	1145	Swatling	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Comacop...	174	Le Breck	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Zingara...	330	Gough	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug White Wings...	1371	Donovan	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Marjorie...	1007	Dixon	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Randolph...	899	Pritchard	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Ketchikan...	1639	Graves	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Duncom...	879	Houlanger	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Juba...	1296	Westway	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Keldvale...	1296	P. Per	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Persia...	578	M. Colm	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Z. Ring...	1507	G. M.	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Grenada...	1398	Hillane	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug J. H. Mc Laren...	710	Wilkins	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Equator...	1288	Robinson	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug M. T. T...	1290	Cook	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Yarmouth...	1290	Cook	25	do	Gas Co.
Danish	lug Union...	149	A. Jensen	Jan. 2	Hamburg	Walter Christiansen & Co.
do	lug F...	227	Hortensen	Feb. 16	San Nicolas	Gudgreen & Co.
do	lug Asger...	267	Laursen	16	Widby	P. P. Passos
do	lug Sapke...	257	Sorres	23	Hamburg	Chr. Heckscher & Co.
German	lug Klio...	1596	Wittmus	Jan. 12	Cardiff	Max. Notmann & Co.
do	lug Helwig...	316	Schut	12	Parangatu	Clemente Neidhart
do	lug Helwig...	316	Schut	12	Parangatu	Clemente Neidhart
Italian	lug Scottish Prince...	636	Mezzano	Feb. 2	Sunderland	Wilson Sons & Co.
Norwegian	lug Solvig...	296	Andersen	May 4	Macabé	To order
do	lug Mami...	474	Kristensen	25	Antwerp	C. G. C. e Industria
do	lug Leide...	399	Kun Sen	25	Antwerp	C. G. C. e Industria
do	lug Phos...	1557	Joanson	25	Cardiff	Belmaro Rodrigues & Co.
do	lug Ræckel...	239	Bor. an	25	Hamburg	To order
do	lug Carl Pehl...	1291	J. Olsen	25	do	Herman Stoltz & Co.
do	lug Pirce Amadeo...	1520	Steen	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Vigh...	901	Leuwan	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Frank Carull...	1408	Olson	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Alba...	393	Omme-nden	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Lina...	927	Schal-ten	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug White Rose...	1408	Olson	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug P. nce George...	478	Johnsson	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Elmwood...	341	Foss	25	do	Gas Co.
do	lug Australia...	1857	Frantzen	25	do	Gas Co.
Portuguese	lug Fernando...	733	Oliveira	Jan. 25	Valencia	Macedo Junior & Co.
do	lug Margarida...	393	Souza	Feb. 8	Oporto	J. J. Gonçalves & Co.
do	lug Vasco da Gama...	450	Reis	9	Costa	Simões & Co.
do	lug Argos...	199	Almeida	14	Amazj	C. Comercio Nacional
Russian	lug Paul...	741	Johnsson	Feb. 2	Hamburg	Herman Stoltz & Co.
do	lug Australia...	912	Coder	2	Burnswick	Guimaraes & Co.
Swedish	lug Nordstjeman...	658	Sudvall	Jan. 28	Hamburg	Herman Stoltz & Co.
do	lug Albert Ehrennand...	536	Beraton	Feb. 24	Weste-ack	To order
do	lug Sven...	891	Holberg	24	Cardiff	Parangatu Coal Co.
do	lug Sven...	497	Nygren	25	Soderham	Passos & Co.

Banks.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST. London E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 820,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES and ROSARIO

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Bernberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Sig. Giulio Belinaghi and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 103.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 500.) (Caixa 103.)

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin, and correspondents.

Germany.....

England.....

France.....

Spain.....

Belgium.....

Italy.....

Portugal.....

United States.....

Uruguay.....

Argentina.....

and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boeliger, —Krah, Directors.

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Rua do Carmo 14.

Rio de Janeiro.

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and COMMISSION AGENTS.

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Bonnets Hats, Paris's soap, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

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São Paulo.

Caixa 0.

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Newspapers and Booksellers.

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can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

Large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Ed

ition, all the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library

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In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also

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To the American & English Gentlemen of Rio.

I beg to solicit a trial order for shirts made to

your measure and in any manner according to your

taste. I employ only the finest materials and

workmanship and guarantee a perfect fit. If you

will notify me by letter I shall be pleased to call

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Recommended brands:

Villányi,

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TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and

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Samples forwarded on application to any part of the world,

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Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
104, Wall Street. NEW YORK.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1895

Date	Steamer	Destination
1895		
Mch. 11	Clyde	Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 12	Magdalen	Southampton and Antwerp calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
three times per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to
79, Rua Primeiro de Março, 1st floor.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.LAMFORD & HOLI LINE
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

New York:

Leibnitz	6th March.
Coleridge	14th "
Sirius	23rd "
Galileo	30th "

* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For New Orleans

Rosie	15th March.
-------	-------------

For Liverpool

Garrick	18th March.
---------	-------------

For Valparaiso, Callao and West-
Coast Ports:

Canova (new)	28th March.
--------------	-------------

For Santos:

Coleridge	6th March.
Bellona	9th "
Galileo	9th "

Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Leibnitz	1st March.
Coleridge	9th "
Biele	12th "
Galileo	20th "

For New Orleans

Rosie	12th March.
-------	-------------

Intended sailings from Victoria for
New York:

Hogarth	25th March.
---------	-------------

Other steamers calling at Victoria if sufficient
inducement offers.

For further information apply in Santos to
Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio
For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

87, Rua 1^a de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the
Agents **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**

58, Rua 1^a de Março.

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BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
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"	Brazil
"	River Plate
"	China, Japan
"	Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 24th
and 29th of each month to
Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st-cl.	3rd-cl.
Rio — Antwerp, Bremen	500 Marks.	140\$000
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TRADE MARKTHE GREAT REMEDY
FOR PAIN.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Cere Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises,
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PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURE for LIVERPOOL.

Potosi	March 6th
Iberia	" 20th

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all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
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For freights apply to F. D. Machado,
No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;
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SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO.,
LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS — Due at Rio de Janeiro,

Ionian	March 24th
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Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENERIFF
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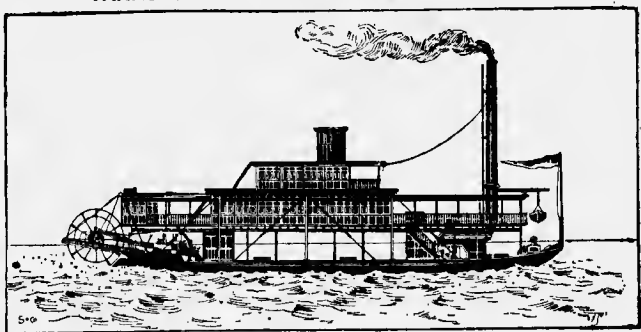
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Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54

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YARROW'S SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMERS.



STERNWHEEL STEAMERS have been found by experience to be the best type of vessel for shallow river navigation,
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Vessels on this system are constructed when required, to draw as little as 6 inches.
Messrs. Yarrow lately built the sternwheelers "Mosquito" and "Herald" for the British Government, for service
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They were constructed in floatable sections (capable of shipment), which were simply bolted together, avoiding thereby
the costly and difficult process of riveting up and launching.

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NEW ZEALAND
SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARD — RIO to LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruapehu	March 18th
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These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
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